Carolina Observer.

VOL. VIII.—21.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1824. [NO. 385

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,

At THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms. Persons who send us advertisements are requested to note the number of insertions on the margin, or they will be continued till further orders (if) and charged accordingly. The expense for every insertion after the first is half that of the first, unless there is a contract by the year or quarter.

Commercial Advertisements

CHEAP CASH STORE.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Satinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3-4 point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Carolina, Domestic Carolina, And Tartan } PLAIDS
Cassimere, Merino, Printed, and Cassimere } SHAWLS AND HKDFS
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Dress Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and stripe
Do coloured do
Do do Italian Lustring } SILKS
Silk Velvets, &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted } Hosiery.
do Lambs Wool
black and white Silk
do do Cotton
Ladies' Kid, Silk, Beaver and Castor } GLOVES.
Gentlemen's Buckskin, York Tan, and Silk
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 5-4 and 6-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings } Domestic.
Do do bleached do do
3-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
do do Sheetings
3-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss, Mull and Book } MUSLINS.
Do plain do do
Cambric and Jaconet do

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Vin de Grave, } WINES.
Cognac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.

22 HUGH CAMPBELL & CO.

P. J. TILLINGHAST

Has on hand, received direct from the manufacturers

200 *cks Cut Nails and Brads* to wit:

4d. 4½d. 5d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. Nails, and 4½ inch Sprigs.—*Also*,

6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. flooring Brads, made at the Lexington Factory, Massachusetts;—which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. He will constantly keep on hand a large supply of this article. The reputation of this factory for making cut Nails of the first quality, has long been established. It is presumed they will be esteemed by those who use them equal to any made in the United States.

55*

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

January 6, 1824—32*

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE.

5 Barrels Train Oil, (Tanners')

For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND
April 14, 1824. 58

80 Barrels cut and family Herrings,
For, sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
March 31, 1824 56tf

100 Hhds. Prime Molasses,
Just received and for sale, by
C. & P. MALLETT.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1824—79tf.

10 doz. English Spades,
5 do do Shovels,
15 do Smith's Anvils,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
3 do L. P. Maderia do
90 bags Coffee,
Just received, and for sale, by
'51 M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

100 Pcs. Inverness and Kentucky Cotton bagging.
60 coils rope.
150 Kegs assorted Cut Nails,
Just rec'd by the La Fayette.
DUNCAN THOMPSON.
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1824—381tf.

150 Sacks Salt.
1 Ton Logwood, by Steam Boat Henrietta.
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
Fayetteville, September 23, 1824—381tf

New Goods, New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening a HANDSOME SUPPLY of SEASONABLE GOODS, and of the *NEWEST FASHIONS*,—Consisting of almost every article in the DRY GOOD LINE, for which there is a demand.

The GOODS have all been laid in for *CASH*, as low as they could be bought in the city of New-York, (mostly at *AUCTION*.) Therefore, *the subscriber is determined to sell them as low* as it is possible for Goods of the same description to be sold in Fayetteville, either WHOLESALE or RETAIL. Customers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

AMONG WHICH, ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Extra supr. blue and black cloths
Supr. and common black, blue, mixt and drab cloths—a variety
Supr. blue common and fashionable stripe do.
Supr. blue mixt satinets
Black, blue, olive and purple pelise cloths
Rose and point blankets
Red and white flannels—a variety
Figured bombazetts, new style, and all colors
Plain do
Caroline plaids, a variety, and cloak camblets,
Elegant merino shawls
Merino and La Fayette points
Real Scotch carpetings and bindings
Superb hearth rugs
Fancy cambric prints
Fashionable printed muslins
3-4 4-4 and 6-4 cambrics ginghams
Supr. and common plain cambrics
Figured and satin stripe do
Figured and plain jaconet, book and mull muslins
Victory white robes
Elegant colored do
5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Linen cambric and long lawn
Black figured silk and silk vestings
Black and white Italian crapes and green gauze
Fashionable Nazarine blue, brown olive and green pelise satins
Elegant setts of Ribbons
Swansdown, toilinet, Marseilles and rich Valentia vesting, and Valentia and Marseilles vest shapes
Bandanna and Barcelona handkerchiefs
Men's fashionable stocks
Men's & ladies' white castor La Fayette gloves
Ladies' kid and lined do.
Men's best dog skin and beaver do.
Men's lambs wool hose and half hose
Ladies' silk, worsted and cotton do
Spool floss cotton, spool, ball, and wire sewing cotton
Cassimere shawls—a variety
Large imitation and chintz shawls
Fancy handkerchiefs, imitation bandanna do.
Brown holland and osnaburghs
5-4 and 4-4 bleached cotton shirtings
3-4 bleached and unbleached do.
Supr. power loom do.
American blue ginghams
8-4 stout table diapers
Best eye and Russia do.
Real hemp bed tick
Wellington, and Tom and Jerry stripes
Blue and Buff cotton cassimere
Supr. white jeans
Manchester cord
Fancy gilt paper, and paper hanging
Patent and nett suspenders
Servants grazed hats
Windsor soap
Large shell and imitation combs
Imperial queen's eye and gold and silver eyed needles
Fancy pearl and steel scissors
Silver and common thimbles
Buck and whale bone knives and forks
Best fancy, single and double bladed penknives
Writting and letter paper
Boxes phosphorus lights
Ladies' fancy perfumery boxes
Lead pencils, ink powder, wafers, &c.
Looking glasses in mahogany frames
Gilt military coat, vest and pearl buttons
Eagle military gilt button, &c &c.

JOHN M'ARN.
Fayetteville, October 14, 1824—383t8.

FOR SALE.

25 Hhds. prime Porto Rico Sugars.
30 Barrels do.
10 do Loaf do.
4 do Lump do.
8 Hhds prime Porto Rico Coffee.
5 Bags St. Domingo do.
25 qr Chests Imperial and Hyson Teas.
10 Hhds prime Molasses.
2 casks Sicily Madeira
2 do. Colmanor } WINES.
4 do. L P Teneriffe
30 Pieces 42 inch Bagging.
27 Coils Bale rope.
1 Seroon Flotant Indigo.
7 Boxes No. 8 9 & 10 Whittemores Cotton Cards.
30 do. Goshen Cheese.
10 Crates Wine bottles
1000 lbs. Bar Lead
60 Kegs nails assorted sizes.
40 Tons Sweedes Iron assorted.
1 Ton Shot, assorted sizes.
1½ Tons Share Moulds
1 do. Castings.
98 Casks Thomastown Lime.
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt.

By CHARLES T. HAIGH.

Also to rent,

THE Store lately occupied by T. D. Burch, on Person Street.
For terms, apply to C. T. H.
Fayetteville, September 23, 1824—381tf

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formely Donaldson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

They will also keep on hand, an assortment of the

Best Dutch Bolting Cloths.

*29tf

100 Tons Log wood,
For sale by,
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
Fayetteville, Sept. 29, 1824—382tf.

NEW GOODS

Stuart, Birdsall, & Co.

HAVE now open their FALL SUPPLY of SEASONABLE and FASHIONABLE GOODS, consisting of almost every variety in DRY GOODS; with an assortment of HARDWARE & CUTLERY. Also an additional supply of GENUINE LIQUORS and TEAS. Being determined to sell *as low*, as any other house. Purchasers are invited to examine the Goods and Prices.

—AMONG THE DRY GOODS, ARE—

Superfine London CLOTHS & CASSIMERES
Fine and common ditto ditto
Double milled drab great coating
Sattinets and kerseys
Negro cloth and plains
White, red, Green and yellow } FLANNELS
White milled ditto or swanskin
Green and blue baizes
Bombazetts and bombazeens
Caroline plaids and stripes
Tartan do. for cloaks
Rose, point and striped blankets
Irish linens in whole and half pieces
Thread cambrics and lawns
Irish and Russia diaper
Calicoes of the newest patterns
Muslins ditto ditto
Mull mull, Swiss, book, Plain and striped cambric } MUSLINS.
Muslin and crape Robes
Thread laces, edgings and insertings
Salisbury flannels scarlet and figured
Rattinetts do do
Worsted lambs wool, Vigonia, cotton and silk } HOSIERY.
Cotton shirting of every quality
Sheetings, domestic and imported
Plain and figured Colored and black } SILKS.
Merino shawls and handkerchiefs
Silk ditto ditto
Cassimere ditto ditto
Do scarfs, or long shawls
Figured silk, and other vestings
Fashionable ribbons
Men's and women's beaver, castor York tan. Woodstock And silk } GLOVES.
Domestic plaids and stripes
Osnaburgs and twilled sacking.

Fayetteville, October 7, 1824—383tf

WILLKINGS & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE,

AT THEIR AUCTION STORE, HAY STREET,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

3 Pipes superior Cogniac brandy, Seignetts brand,
5 Hhds and 1 Barrels N. E. Rum,
72 do. Surinam Molasses,
10 barrels Apple Brandy,
12 do. country Gin,
5 do. Copperas,
25 do. Loaf Sugar,
7 quarter casks sweet Wine,
2 casks sad Irons,
65 bags coffee,
20 do. pepper,
150 boxes and half boxes 8 by 10 window glass,
50 do. 10 by 12 do. do.
25 do. Fayetteville mould candles,
10 do. bar soap,
2 do. chb axes,
5 do. mustard, 50 reams writing paper.
4 do. American segars, 6 boxes Whittimore's cotton cards,
3 pr. patent balances, 50 pieces cotton bagging, some very superior,

Also a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware.

Fayetteville, October 7, 1824—383tf.

Just received and for sale, several neat,

ught, northern built GIGS.

ALSO,

Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.

June, 1824.—67tf C. & P. MALLETT.

Received, by the last arrivals,

20 Cases of Straw Bonnets
5 do of Ladies' & Misses' Leghorn Bonnets
2 do Men's and Boy's do.
50 nests Band Boxes

And a handsome assortment of Ribbands, which are offered for sale very low.

59* ABIJAH WHITING.

FOR SALE.

3 packages DRY GOODS, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit. JNO HUSKE.
March 4 1824.—32tf.

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received and for sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
August 4, 1824.—74*

BRANDY, &c.

5 Pipes very superior Cogniac Brandy (Seignettes brand) just received and for sale by,
O. P. STARK.

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York,

in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased
By O. P. S.
August 16, 1824.—76tf

NEW GOODS.

133 *PACKAGES*, of well selected DRY GOODS, for this Market, just opened and for sale at WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on terms to suit purchasers.

Merchants from the country, are invited to call and examine the Goods and Prices.

E. E. LEWIS.
Fayetteville, October 14, 1824—384tf

SUGAR AND IRON.

4 Hhds and 13 Bbls. of superior brown sugar
10 Ton assorted Iron.
Received per Steam Boat,
And for Sale.
WILLKINGS & CO.
Fayetteville, October 14, 1824—383t6

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Saddlery Store.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed from their former stand, (opposite the Mansion Hotel,) to the New Store, opposite the LA FAYETTE HOTEL, Hay Street, where they have just received, in addition to their former STOCK, a large supply of

Sole and harness leather
Skirting and hog skins
Calf skins & shoe binding
Large English sheep skins
Common do do
Cochineal and wood red morocco
Green and yellow do
Black Curracoa do
Ladies' and men's saddles
Saddle bags and valices
Black and russett bridles
Martingales
Hard leather trunks
Hair trunks
Black varnish
Plated coach and gig harness mounting
Jappaned do do do
Plated bridle bits
Stirrup irons,
Spurs
Saddle moulding
Brass spurs
Stirrup irons
Tacks
Cut tacks
Saddle trees
Straining webs
Cotton and worsted webs
Saddlers hammers
Pincers
Knives
Needles
Spring thong gig whips
Plated mounted do
Coach do
Twig do

Which they will sell low for cash, cotton or approved paper. JOSEPH SNIVELY & CO
Fayetteville, October 7 1824 383tf

New Books and Stationary.

COCHRANE'S Pedestrian Tour
Lowe on the present state of England
Mayo's new and complete Universal Natural History
Edwards on the Affections
Watts on the Mind
Pure Religion, recommended as the only way to Happiness, by John Thomson
Treatise on Self Knowledge, by John Mason
Together with a general assortment of School Books,
Latin, Greek, English and French
125 Reams, Cap and Letter Paper
3 Gross Bonnet Boards
Roger's Patent Pen knives, Silver Pencil Cases.
Lead Pencils and Crayons
English Chess Boards, &c. &c.

JAMES HADLOCK
Fayetteville, October 14, 1824—2t385

THE NEW RETREAT,

AND

CONFECTIONARY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Establishment is now well furnished with all kinds of Confectionary, Cordials, &c. He has also employed a first rate Confectioner, and feels full confidence in his abilities to furnish every article in the above line. His bar will at all times be furnished with the best liquors, & he has private rooms for the accommodation of those who may desire it. He hopes by his attention to the above business to accommodate his former customers in a more agreeable manner than his opportunities would heretofore admit of; and those who may think proper to tender him with their future custom, he hopes will not feel desirous of discontinuing their visits.

Country dealers are, also, respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

All the above articles will be sold wholesale and retail, on the most accommodating terms for cash.

B. S. BURNS
Fayetteville, September 9—379tf

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a Line of Packets, between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington, N. C. for Philadelphia, every ten days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well fitted for the accommodation of passengers. He therefore trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia with its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent, and advantage to the owners, the consumption being at present about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will no doubt be soon greater.

JAMES PATTON, Jun.
Commission Merchant,
No. 23, North Front Street Philadelphia.
September 30, 1824——382tf

☞The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Catawba Journal, will insert this three months, and send their accounts for settlement to this office

Private Female Academy.

MISS BINGHAM,

GRATEFUL for the liberal patronage she has received from parents and guardians, during the last three years of her school; now has the satisfaction of announcing to the public that the present quarter will terminate on the last day of this month, and the ensuing one will commence on the 1st day of October next. The following branches of education will be taught, viz:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Maps and the Globes, History, Logic, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Drawing, Painting. Painting on Velvet, Lace, Embroidery, Filligree, with all kinds of ornamental needle work.

Miss B. has the pleasure of referring to Dr. Wm. Moffit, to Jas. Seawell and J. D. Eccles, Esq'rs who attended the last semi-annual examination of her pupils.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1824.—8t88

House and Stores to be Rented.

TO be rented, the BRICK HOUSE, near Mr. Eccles's mill, containing:—2 stores (with fire places.) 16 rooms (14 of them are large and with fire places,) a brick kitchen, 3 cellars, a ware house, wood and smoke houses, a pump of water in the yard, &c. &c.

The house is situated in the centre of the town, near the market; and being roomy and commodious, is calculated either for a large store and family, or for a public house, having been rented many years for that purpose.

For terms which will be moderate, apply to Mrs. Perry.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1824—379tf.

WANTED,

SIX or Eight first rate Journeymen Boot and Shoe Makers, to whom first rate wages, and constant employment will be given by
H. G. NELSON.
Fayetteville, N. C. October 14, 1824—384tf

☞The Editor of the Newbern Sentinel is requested to insert the above for three weeks, and forward his account to this place.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Sept. Term 1824.

HENRY MORGAN, vs. HENRY BULLARD. } Original Attachment.

No goods or chattels found. Levied Sept. 1824, on 100 acres of land, joining Angus Shaw and others, on Buie's creek.

WHEREAS it appears to the Court, that the Defendant, Henry Bullard, is an inhabitant of another state, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him. *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer, published in Fayetteville, for six weeks successively, that the Defendant appear, replevy, and plead to issue at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, or judgment will be entered against him for the amount of Plaintiff's demand, and the property levied on, sold for the satisfaction thereof. *(From the Minutes.)*

6t88 JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term 1824.

David Hay, vs. Henry Branson. } Original attachment Summons'd S. P. Ashe garnishee.

IT having been made appear to this Court, that the Defendant, Henry Branson, is an inhabitant of another state, or so absconds and conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him. *Ordered* that publication be made in the Carolina Observer for six weeks successively, that the Defendant appear, replevy and plead to issue at our next Court to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville on the first Monday in December next, or judgment will be awarded against him for the amount of Plaintiff's claim and execution issue accordingly.

From the minutes.

6t88. Test, JOHN ARMSTRONG. *Clerk.*

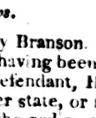
State of North-Carolina,

Moore County Court, August Term, 1824

AT this term, a paper writing, called the Last Will and Testament of MARY MONTGOMERY, dec'd, was offered for probate—and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard Tomilson, James Tomilson and John Hill, heirs at law of the said Mary Montgomery, dec'd, are no inhabitants of this State. Whereupon the Court, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer, for six weeks, successively, that the said Richard Tomilson, James Tomilson and John Hill, may have notice to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the aforesaid County of Moore, at the Court House, in Carthage, on the third Monday in November next, then and there to shew cause, if any they can, why the said paper writing shall not be admitted to probate, as the last Will and Testament of the said Mary Montgomery, dec'd. CORN. DOWD, *Clk.*

September 15, 1824——6t 387

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale, 12,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land: a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be inclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.

Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Killy, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson, and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit. 51tf

B. W. WILLIAMS.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

FOUR slaves belonging to the estate of William Russell, deceased, having gone off from Fayetteville, in the spring of 1823, with a copy of their master's will, by which they were set at liberty contrary to the laws of North-Carolina; and this part of the will having been declared null by the decision of the courts,

The above reward will be given for the whole, and the same in proportion for each, to any one who will return them, or secure them in any goal so that they may be recovered by their rightful owners.

The following is a description of these slaves:—A black fellow, by the name of Cesar, 45 years old, round shouldered, chunky made, inclined to stutter when he talks fast, and pretends to be a carpenter. Tener, his wife, thick made, complexion rather yellow, about 35 years of age. Sandy, a lad of about 14, yellow complexion, well set, one of his fore teeth out, lisps when he talks. Penny Jane, daughter of Tener, appears about six years old.

NEAL BEARD, *Adm'r.*
with the Will annex'd.

NOTICE

THE subscriber begs leave of his friends, to return them his thanks, for the continuation of their custom, he feels particularly obliged to those who have been in the habit of supplying his orders, when it was not (as will sometimes be the case) perfectly convenient for him to send the money—He would take this opportunity, however, to request them, and the public generally, not to deliver any articles for the future on his account, unless on personal application, or by written order.

LUKE BOWEN.
Fayetteville, September 23, 1824—381tf

Blank Deeds for sale at this Office.

POLITICS, HISTORY, &c.

Oh! the wild life in tented still to range
From toil to rest, and *study every change.*

LOUIS XVIII. the King of France, is dead. London papers to the 14th September announce this news.

Colombia and Peru.—Official accounts have been received at Panama from Upper Peru, which state, that Gen. Bolivar had marched from Truxillo to attack the royalists. On hearing of his approach, the Spanish Gen. Canterac, retreated from Pasco to the strong entrenchments of Jauja, in Upper Peru, and fortified himself.

Gen. Bolivar established the blockade of Callao, left a garrison in Lima, pursued Canterac, and forced him from his entrenchments with the loss of some prisoners—among them were four Spanish Colonels, and a number of subaltern officers. These prisoners arrived at Panama in the corvette Santander on the 9th of August. Bolivar had 14,000 and Canterac 6000 men, according to the accounts of the prisoners. As late as the 20th of August there had been no decisive battle; but one was soon expected.

Brazil, a part of which has risen in opposition to the Emperor of that country, has not returned to a state of tranquility. Gen. Cavello, who defends Pernambuco against the troops of the government had about 1000 troops in the town, and from 500 to 1000 in the vicinity. The Imperial army under Gen. Senia, was said to be within two days march, and Lord Cochrane had been keeping up a blockade. It was thought the town would not hold out long.

The Greeks lost Ipsara on the 4th of July when we were rejoicing in our liberties; but that island as well as Caso has been retaken.

From the Ashantees there are no farther accounts. The American colony is at a distance and in perfect safety. In the mean time several thousand free blacks are embarking from the northern parts for Havti. (St. Domingo.)

The war with Burmah is to be waged with spirit. The British government in India has sent a well equipped army of 20,000 men against the Birmese. The conquest of the Birman empire was anticipated; but we do not think it will be easily affected.

Gen. La Fayette entered Philadelphia, Tuesday, the 28th ult. Baltimore, Thursday the 7th October; Washington City, Tuesday the 12th. Tuesday last there was a grand display at Yorktown, Virginia. To publish fragments of the interesting accounts at the present time would be tantalizing. They will be treasured up at full length in volumes and transmitted to posterity. Some time must yet elapse before the General can revisit North Carolina. In the mean time, the citizens of Fayetteville, Raleigh, Wilmington, &c. &c. are making preparations for his reception.

Time of Election.—The legislature of Vermont, which makes choice of the electors for that state, convened last Thursday.—The vote in Massachussets and Virginia, is Monday, the 1st of November; the state elections in New-York, commence the same day. The people of Alabama, vote on the second Monday of November. North-Carolina, 2d Thursday.

GREEK ACCOUNTS.

Napoli Di Romania, July 12.—The Cross is again triumphant in the island of Caso. The Greeks who had retreated among the rocks most difficult of access, having received a reinforcement of 1,500, men, attacked the barbarians, who amounted to 2,000, while a squadron entered the harbour. The combat was neither long nor obstinate.—The Mahometans, who formed part of the Egyptian troops, were overwhelmed and shot. Not one escaped the just rage of the Greeks. *This news being official, has been published by the President of the Executive Council, now sitting at Napoli.*

Hydra, July 16.—An *aviso*, swift as the wind, has this moment arrived. It brings an account of 2,000 Samiots having landed unexpectedly at Ipsara, and put 4,000 Turks to the sword, on the 11th of this month.—Our squadron has also captured a great number of Turks on board of transports.—*Several women have asked to share the dangers of this campaign, by embarking on board the vessels, to take care of the wounded.*

July 16, *(in the morning.)*—More good news! The Ipsariots have beat the Egyptians in the neighborhood of Cancel and have obliged them to shut themselves up in this fortress. The valleys and the plains are in the hands of the insurgents. A landing attempted by Ismael Gibraltar in the vicinity of Polycastro, did not succeed, and the infidels were repulsed in all quarters, and disappointed in their hopes. Letters from Smyrna mention the names of the agents and the foreign seamen who assisted the Captain Pacha. We will publish them by means of the Greek Journal printed here.

"*Corfu, July* 22.—"Warlike preparations are making to a great extent. The retreat of the Turks from Zeituny is confirmed, and a similar fate has attended the expedition which was marching upon Athens.—Mr. Braquier has left Missolonghi for Napoli di Romani, in company with Lord Charles Murray. 180,000 dollars have been paid over to the Government at Napoli on account of the loan, and 20,000 to Missolonghi."

The French papers of the 28th of August, state that the news of the retaking of Ipsara and Caso is confirmed from all quarters; the Augsburg Gazette of the 22d, contains four circumstantial letters on the subject; one from Odessa, of 3d August, has news from Constantinople of 28th July, fully confirming the return of the Ipsariots with the Hydriots and Spezziots—they took 80 armed vessels, and put 8000 Turks to the sword. The destruction of the Egyptians at Caso is equally certain. English vessels have brought to Malta the news of the triumph of the Christians.

In addition to the great loss which the Mahometans sustained in the landing at Ipsara, and the subsequent explosion of the fort, they afterwards met with the following, according to their own accounts:

"*Mitylene July* 22.—"After the taking of Ipsara, the Mahometan army had retired to this port. Several Greek ships, profited by this favorable opportunity, landed some troops in Ipsara, who, after taking the cannon, and a large sum of money which had been buried, embarked about 200 families, who had concealed themselves for a week among the rocks near the sea. The garrison left by the Captain Pacha at Ipsara, consisted of 1500 men: only 238 have escaped. The Capt. Pacha had left nothing but galleys at the port of Ipsara. Seven only were saved: all the rest were taken by the Greeks.

The Mahometan fleet was pursued by the Greek vessels, which were seen from the shore of Plomazi. The Capt Pacha is ill.

TURKISH BARBARITY.

Odessa, Aug. 3.

The Captain Pacha has sent nearly 500 heads and 1200 ears to Constantinople as the trophies of Ipsara. They were exposed in public on the 26th of July. The following inscription in the Oriental style is posted beneath them.

At last God has blessed the arms of the Musselmen, and the detestable rebels of Ipsara are extirpated from the face of the world, &c. &c. Let the friends of order and tranquility rejoice at this signal and glorious triumph!—All the powers in amity with the Sublime Porte have sent in their congratulations on the event. Among whom may be reckoned the members of the Holy Alliance.

Gibraltar, Sept. 2.—Tariffa, which had been taken by a desperate band of Constitutionalists, has submittted After a severe bombardment by the French, in which they lost several hundred men, the town was retaken by assault; 120 prisoners submitted, and were afterwards shot at Algesiras. The letter adds, "the adjoining neighborhood of Spain is again quite tranquil."

Capt. Bray, from Gibraltar, reports that forty-four of the Constitutionalists taken at Tariffa, had been shot, and that twenty-two had escaped to Tanjier, and placed themselves under the protection of the American Consul.

Madrid, August 23.

Gen. Digeon to His Excellency the Minister of War.

The fortress of Tariffa was taken by storm on the 19th, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, by the French and Spanish troops. The rebels, who retreated into the Island, were attacked the next morning at day-break by the landing of French troops of the 31st regiment of the line. One chief only escaped in a boat; the rest were killed or taken. The prisoners have been delivered up to the Spaniards, to be tried according to the laws."

From the Geneva N. Y. Palladium.

The following letter is from the Hon. Samuel Young, in which he avows his sentiments on the subject of the Electoral Law, and on the Presidential question; and was written in answer to one from Jesse Clarke, Esq. requesting him to make known his sentiments on the first point.

Ballston, Sept. 29, 1824.

DEAR SIR—I have received yours of the 20th inst. in which you inquire whether my opinion in reference to the electoral law has changed.

Since the first agitation of the question at the last election, I have uniformly entertained and expressed an opinion in favor of transferring the choice of Presidential Electors from the legislature to the ballot boxes. I have entertained and expressed this opinion, not only because I believed that such a law would be correct in principle, but because I was satisfied that it was called for by public sentiment.

I have within the last five or six weeks received many letters from various parts of the state making the same inquiry as yours, and some of them asking my opinion in reference to the candidates for the Presidency. I have no objections that my sentiments on all political subjects should be known; but I have felt great reluctance to be the organ of their publicity.

The many pressing solicitations, however, which I had received, induced me eight or ten days since to write a letter to Edward Hudson, Esq. member of Assembly, from Madison County, in answer to one from him, in which I state my opinion as above on the electoral law, and also that, I prefer Mr. Clay among the Presidential candidates, and giving, in short, my reason for this preference. I have authorized him to make such use of my letter as he may deem proper, and of course I expect he will procure its publication.

I am sir, with sentiments of respect and friendship, yours, &c. SAMUEL YOUNG.

From the N. Y. Statesman, Saturday Oct. 9.

Secrets worth knowing!—We understand there are now in this city three members of Congress, one from Virginia, one from Maryland, and the other from Pennsylvania, having with them the resignation of ALBERT GALLATIN, as a candidate for Vice-President of the United States, and who are authorised by the friends of the caucus candidate, to nominate Henry Clay, as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. They met some of Mr. Clay's influential friends in this city, who promptly refused to accept these overtures; and in so doing doubtless consulted the wishes of that gentleman, who is opposed to all compromises of every kind, and who is determined to stand or fall by himself. The circular from Frankfort announced the intention of Mr. Clay's friends to push him to the last extremity. This point may therefore be considered as settled.

In the mean time, what will be thought of the judgement and policy of Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Lowrie of Pennsylvania, who planned and brought forward this nomination in the Caucus at Washington, with a view to secure the votes of Pennsylvania. The whole affair, from beginning to end, has been a complete abortion, and shows with what confidence the destinies of this nation and of this state are to be confided to such politicians.

Let it be remembered, that Mr. Van Buren, Col. Young, and Mr. Wheeler, have no longer the disposal of the votes of this state; and if they had, the better part of Mr. Clay's friends have no wish to buy.—We know something of his views. He is frank, open, and ingenuous in all his political operations, and would scorn to receive a vote which could not be given to him voluntarily, and emanate from the spontaneous wishes of the people.

The king of France grows daily worse.—Private intelligence from Paris to the 24th Aug. states that "at one time Dr. Portal, his first physician, could not venture to promise for the continuance of his life up to the day of his fête—to morrow. On Sunday it became necessary to make an incision above and behind his hip, which has a little relieved him." [The accounts of this dropsical monarch's health are as contradictory as those about the health of Mr. Crawford.]

From Barber's New Haven Register.

Backing out.—Mr. Norton finds so much difficulty in getting up candidates for a Crawford ticket, that he has abandoned the idea of running an entire list of Crawford electors, and now announces that it shall be a mixed ticket, for the support of several presidential candidates, and thus draw into its support, the bits and scraps of all parties. Since he cannot bring matters to bear exactly as he would like, he is now determined if possible, to frittter away the votes of the state, so that it shall not be left in favour of any candidate. These Boston folks are full of notions, but this is really the most flimsy proposition that we have yet heard of.

Every state in the union, and especially the large states of Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, have been particularly anxious to bring their unbroken strength into the field, in favor of some one candidate. New York even wrested the right of voting from the people, under the plausible pretence of concentrating their strength in favor of a single candidate—and Virginia would not permit a man to go upon her ticket, until he had pledged himself, that at all events he would vote for W. H. Crawford. And yet our Boston editor now proposes, that even the little weight which Connecticut has compared with the overwhelming votes of the larger states, should be split up, and scattered among several candidates so as to count nothing in the general result. Better stick to your colours, Mr. Norton, as you first hoisted them,—this shuffling and backing as the day of trial approaches, only shows your weakness.

By the way, we would advise Mr. Norton to quicken his diligence in framing his ticket—he has now been upwards of a month in finding four candidates, if it takes him as long to find the remaining four, the election will have gone by before his list is completed.

It is amusing to see Mr. Clapp of the New London Advocate, one week calling on all federalists to rally in support of Mr. Crawford, and then again denouncing as spurious the republicanism of many who have been found contending in the republican ranks in every struggle that has taken place in the state since they were freemen, and who were resisting federal power and persecution, while he was a brawling federalist of the Boston stamp. This game appears to be a part of the system agreed upon when the contract was made with the Treasury clerk to transfer the votes of the state to Mr. Crawford. *Unfledged* politicians like Mr. Clapp are always loudest in praise of themselves, and in denouncing others. But a few months ago he was detected in distributing votes for Mr. Law, the federal candidate for representative, against the republican ticket; and he now threatens to carry on the same warfare against all the nominations in this State, from the Governor downwards. The "wheels of revolution" he is determined shall go back, and in this goodly work, it is said, he is regularly assisted by some two or three men, who were office holders, and members of assembly in full communion with the federal party, under the federal administration, and who have now linked their fortunes to the Treasury candidate; but they will come off in the end, much like Uncle Toby's troops, who "swore terribly in Flanders." *ib.*

Lotteries.—It is stated that the last session of the British parliament was the first since the reign of Queen Anne, which closed without passing a lottery bill. The lottery now on sale was under an act passed in 1823, and concluded the drawing in England.

People's Ticket.

John Giles,	-	of Rowan,
Montfort Stokes,	-	Wilkes,
Peter Forney,	-	Lincoln,
Robert Love,	-	Haywood,
Augustus H. Shepperd,		Stokes,
John M. Morehead,		Guilford,
James Mebane,	-	Orange,
Josiah Crudup,	-	Wake,
Walter F. Leake,	-	Richmond,
William A. Blount,		Beaufort,
Vine Allen,	-	Craven,
William Martin,	-	Pasquotank,
William Drew,	-	Halifax,
William B. Lockhart,		Northampton,
Edward B. Dudley,		Wilmington.

The officers of the 2d R. Island militia dined together at Providence on the 30th Sept. In voting for President Mr. Adams received all the votes but two, which were given to Mr. Crawford.

The following toasts were drank:—

The 2d Regiment—If we appear to have faculties enough to defend our country, so may we be considered of discretion enough to choose our government.

New-York—In her deluge of politics we do not read the political salvation of *Noah* and his host.

Republicanism—May the people of these United States never make Mr. Van Buren and John Holmes the exclusive judges of their principles.

MR. CRAWFORD'S FRIENDS

Among the most zealous of the present advocates of William H. Crawford is Mr. Binns, the editor of the Democratic Press of Philadelphia. In 1816, he was however of a different opinion, as appears by the following extract of an article published by him in that year. Hear Mr. Binns of 1816, and contrast him with Mr. Binns of 1824:

"Mr. Crawford, Secretary at War, has distinguished himself by a very extraordinary proposition in the present age—the Hon. Secretary says—"an effectual means of enlightening and civilizing the Indians, would be to encourage their marriage with our frontier white inhabitants, and it would be more honorable to the government to do this, than to receive with open arms fugitives from the old world, whether their flight was occasioned by their crimes *or their virtues.*" It is questionable whether this curious experiment would not brutalize the whites, and produce a mongrel horde, with the vices of both and virtues of neither. Possibly the gentleman is for an amalgamation of the *wild Irish* with the *tame* natives, to produce fit subjects for *his reign when he becomes President!* Whether this happy thought comes from Ristan the Mameluke, at the court of St. Cloud, or not, we cannot say; *but if the ex-minister to France,* (Mr Crawford) *brought home nothing better, Mr. Madison had best send him to Egypt, as envoy to the Bey, Djezzar Pacha, or Tim the butcher.*"

Something of public feeling with regard to the ensuing election in New-York, for Governor and Lieut. Governor, may be gathered from the following extracts.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser, October 11.

The Prospect.—We continue to receive from all parts of the state the most cheering accounts as to the result of the coming election. There remains not a doubt that Clinton and Tallmadge, who are emphatically the candidates of the people, will be elected by an overwhelming majority. The late triumph of principle in this city is hailed from all quarters as auspicious of better times. Clinton and Tallmadge will go into what was the former Western District ten thousand ahead of Young and Root, and in that quarter the latter candidates stand no chance at all. The popular candidates will be elected by more than twenty thousand majority. Where is the county that will be against them? They will be from two to three thousand ahead in New-York.

Extract to the editors of the Albany Daily Advertiser, dated Poughkeepsie, October 9.

"Our county meeting was held on the 7th inst. Bartow White, was nominated for Congress—Gilbert Thorne, John Armstrong, jun. Eli Angivine, and Enos Hopkins, for Assembly. Great unanimity and good feeling prevailed at the meeting. The ticket will be warmly supported, and will succeed by a large majority."

From the Cayuga Republican, October 6.

Clinton for Governor—The tide of popular feeling is fast setting in favour of this great man. Many who formerly ranged themselves on the side of his adversaries, and acted in obedience to the dictates of that party; who have endeavoured to assume the name of the exclusive republican party, are now foremost in declaring for Mr. Clinton, and in calling to mind the signal and meritorious services he has rendered his native state. They say—"give us a man of mind, of talents, integrity, and independence; one who will be the governor of the state, and not the fool of a faction."

WHO'S THE FEDERALIST?

The following article is from the Middlebury Vermont Standard, an old republican paper that never swerved from strict integrity in the darkest periods of our political struggles.

It has long been a favorite position with many of the advocates of Mr. Crawford, that the Presidential contest must be decided on old party grounds—that Mr. Crawford is the tried, *consistent,* unwavering democrat—that he is *exclusively* the republican candidate—that his election is indispensable to ensure the existence and sustain the strength and vigour of the republican party—while Mr. Adams is the federal candidate, and so closely identified in principle and in views with the ultra thorough federalists that his election will give the republican party its death blow, and jeopardize the best interests of the nation. Although we have always looked for higher and more valuable qualifications in a candidate for the chief magistracy than a strict adherance to the views of a party, yet as some of our Crawfordite neighbors seem determined that this shall be the criterion, we have employed a leisure moment in arranging a few facts which may afford them some assistance in demonstrating the truth of the propositions which they wish to establish.

1. In '98, Mr. Crawford acted as Chairman of a Federal meeting in the city of Augusta, and gave his sanction to an address approving of the most reprehensible measures of the high toned Federal administration of that period—therefore he is a *consistent* and undeviating republican.

2. Upon the adoption of the embargo, one of the leading measures in the policy of the democratic administration of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Crawford, with the five or six federalists in the senate of the United States, voted against it—therefore he is a consistent and undeviating republican.

3. Upon the proposition for renewing the charter of the old U. S. Bank, which was warmly opposed by the democratic party, Mr. Crawford, with the federal delegation in Congress, voted in favor of it—therefore he is a *consistent* and undeviating republican.

4. In Pennsylvania, the most decided democratic state in the Union, Mr. Crawford can in no supposable event obtain a single electoral vote—therefore he is *exclusively,* the republican candidate.

5. In the six republican New England States, and the republican states of the west, he is equally destitute of support—therefore he is *exclusively* the republican candidate.

6. Mr. M'Lane, of Delaware, the federal representative from the only federal state in the Union, is the ardent friend and admirer of Mr. Crawford, and will, if the election goes into the House of Representatives, give him the vote of that State—therefore he is *exclusively* the republican candidate.

7. He is supported by the New York Evening Post, the Salem Gazette, and many of the other leading federal papers in the Union—therefore he is *exclusively* the republican candidate.

8. The feeble support which he receives in Connecticut and Rhode Island, is, in a great measure, confined to the remnant of the ultra federal party; with the HUNTINGTONS, the DANAS, and the DAGGETTS, celebrated in the federal annals of former times, at their head—therefore he is *exclusively* a republican candidate.

9. His equally feeble support in Massachusetts is of the same character, with the additional circumstance, that an effort is manifestly making in that state, to induce the federalists, as a body, to come out in favor and support him as the candidate of their party—therefore he is *exclusively* a republican candidate.

10. *His nomination by the section which trampled under foot the ancient usages of the republican party, and their robbery of the people's rights to secure him a few votes, shows that he is practically an aristocrat*—therefore he is the only republican candidate.

The following facts render it not less conclusively certain that Mr. Adams is a federalist, and the candidate of the federal party.

1. At a gloomy and trying period in our political history, Mr. Adams promptly declared himself on the side of the republican party, and has ever since continued the persevering and efficient champion of its principles and of its policy—therefore he is a Federalist.

2. He was one of the most decided and strenuous advocates of the embargo, a prominent measure of the then republican administration, and the object of the violent and unceasing opposition of the federal party—therefore he is a federalist.

3. Mr. Adams, in his political course, has received the approbation and enjoyed the confidence of the republican administrations of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe—therefore he is a Federalist.

4. He was early nominated by a large proportion of the tried and unwavering republican papers in almost every section of the country, and he now receives the support of a large majority of the republican party—therefore he is the Federal candidate.

5. He is the object of the virulent abuse and the unrelenting persecution of Timothy Pickering and many of the violent leaders of the old federal party—therefore he is the federal candidate.

6. He has been nominated by an almost unanimous vote by the republican legislatures of Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Maine—therefore, and for many other equally conclusive reasons, he is the federal candidate.

7 If the election were in all the states in the hands of the people, he would receive twenty votes to every vote for Mr. Crawford; and would be sure of New York

...the great republican support, and of an ... Chief Magistracy of this ... thereof ... is a federalist.

... He is a candidate approved by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Calhoun and the national administration by Govs. Eustis, Morrill, Van Ness, &c. by the late venerable senators, Taylor of Virginia, and Wilson of New Jersey; and by nearly all the respectable papers in the country; but, gentle reader, all these are undoubtedly federal; and, therefore, Mr. Adams is a federalist, because he receives their support.

... Point.—The Editor of the Boston Galaxy, a warm federal paper, and a staunch advocate for Crawford, observes;

"We know it is a fact that a few men in Boston, who call themselves federalists, are in favour of Mr. Adams. This we cannot account for; but knowing that it exists, with the philosopher's stone, perpetual motion, and Symmes' theory of the earth, no longer excite surprize."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21 1824.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, on the 8th of October 1824, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Fayetteville for the ensuing year, viz:—

Jno. Huske	Jno. Matthews.
H. W. Ayer	J. W. Cochran.
E. Stedman	T. C. Hooper.
D. B. Crane	Geo. McNeill.

and A. Lazarus of Wilmington, N. C.

At a meeting of the Directors held at their Banking House on the 15th instant, John Huske, esq. was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.

Unanimous resolves of the juries of Anson and Hertford counties disapprove of the caucus.

Every man of common sense and a tolerable share of information, has known that for ten months past, any one of the other candidates could run down Mr Crawford in this state yet there has been an obstinate adherence to him, with the hope, no doubt of a *ne act on*. Idle dream There is not a man in the universe that can't rise against the load he has to bear in North Carolina. Much less can Mr. C.

The prospect of the ensuing election is equally favorable throughout the country. Mr. Crawford may not receive a vote; but he will probably obtain those of Virginia and Georgia, and possibly that of New York: It is quite uncertain whether he gets enough to go into the House, and very doubtful if he does whether he would there obtain a single vote.

In a life which has been devoted to politics from infancy, we have engaged in some of the closest struggles of the country. we have been in the habit of calculating the results of state and national elections: and with as full information from the state and nation as we desire, we have never been so sure of the result as now. In calculations of this sort we do not remember when we have been disappointed.

The contest in this state is not to elect the people's ticket; that is a matter beyond question; it is merely to show that Mr Crawford is so very unpopular that his friends ought not to think of elevating him to the Presidency.

We are favored with the sight of a letter from Liverpool of the 16th Sept. from which we make the following extract:—"Notwithstanding the well determined fact of a considerable deficiency in the import of cotton from the United States this season, our market has continued dull and declining for some time past, and we see little or no prospects of any improvement. The sales of last week consisted of 7000 bales of which about 2040 were uplands, ordinary to midlings, at 7 3-4 to 7 5-8 low to good 8d to 8 3-4 and fine 9 1-4 to 9 1-4 per pound

During the three days of the present week the demand has continued dull, and prices are if any thing a little lower. Tobacco continues much depressed.

ARRIVED on the 14th, boat John Parker—15 Crates crockery and 14 packages dry goods to James Kyle—40 bags coffee 2 Hhds and 10 bbls sugar to Wilkings & Co. 20 chests tea to O. P. Stark—3 packages merchandize, 1 ton logwood, 5 doz. sieves, to C. P. & S. W. Tillinghast—22 coils bale rope to D. Thompson, owner.

Steam Boat Henrietta—26 boxes, 5 trunks 3 bales dry goods, 4 bbls and 4 half bbls merchandize, to Nott and Starr—11 trunks 33 boxes, 3 bales dry goods, 51 boxes tin, 10 bundles wire, 10 bbls and 2 bundles merchandize to Wm. Nott—15 boxes and 1 bundle millinery and fancy goods to Mrs Shackleford—6 bundles and 3 trunks leather and saddlery, to J. Snively—8 Hhds glass, 3 bales, 7 boxes, 1 tierce merchandize to Wilkings & Co.—9 boxes, 2 bales and 10 bundles merchandize to Jas. Kyle—2 boxes, 2 trunks and 3 bbls merchandize to Williams & Fenn—10 boxes, 2 trunks and 2 bbls shoes to W. L. Hawley—17 Hhds sugar, 4 ps cotton bagging, 5 tons iron 400 bus. salt to W. Whitehead—1 trunk and 2 boxes books to J. Hadlock—16 boxes and 10 bundles hardware to D. B. Crane & Co.—4 boxes cloths and cassimeres and vestings to A Graham.

On the 19th, boat Eagle—200 bus. salt to Wm. McIntyre—5 bbls sugar to H. W. Ayer—150 bus. salt, 1 hhd and 3 bags coffee, 3½ tons iron, 1 hhd sugar and 4 hhds molasses to W. Waddill, jr. owner.

Report of Auction sales, since our last,
BY WILKINGS & CO.

Coffee,	29 bags	18¼ to	18½
Cotton Bagging,	30 pieces	21¾ –	22
Northern Gin,	20 bbls	30¾ –	31
N. E. Rum,	12 bbls & Hhds	37 –	38¼
Loaf Sugar,	11 bbls	17½ –	18½
Cheese,	5 casks	8¾ –	9½

MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Bond, English, Mr. Isam Blake, to Miss Margaret Crosby

DIED,

In this town on Monday last, the 10th inst. Mr. Thos. Scrivener, late of the Philadelphia Theatre.

MARINE NEWS.
PORT OF
WILMINGTON, N. C.

ARRIVED,

Brig North Carolina, Hallet, from New York, to Dudley & Dickinson.

Brig Mary, Anderson, from Providence, to W. H. Lippitt.

Brig Havanna Packet, Hall, from Trinidad, to Dudley & Dickinson.

Brig Mary, Given, from Savannah, to the master.

Schr. Deborah, Borne, from Charleston, to J. A. Berry & Co.

Schr. Young Man's Companion, Ellis, from Port-au-Prince.

Schr. Eclipse, Clark, from Savannah, to Jas. A. Berry & Co.

Sloop Liberty, Davis, from Providence to W. H. Lippitt.

CLEARED,

Ship Eliza Ann, Leary, for New York, by Jas. Usher.

Arrived since the Recorder, of Saturday, 16th.

Brig Columbia, Hibbit, from Boston, 10 days.

Brig Planter Kenny "Cape Haytien.

Sloop Huntress, Granniss, from New York.

A large topsail Schr. below and the Brig President Manning, Grafton, from New York, off the new inlet.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.			
Beef, Fresh Market	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 00	8 00
Brandy, Cognac,	gallon	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Apple, in dem'd	do	45	50
Peach,	do.	50	55
Bacon,	lb.	9	10
Cheese x,	do.	9	12
Butter,	do	16	18
Bagging (abundant)	yard,	23	25
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	22	
2d & 3d qual.	do	20	21
Candles, Mould,	do	13	14
Spermaceti,	do		34
Cotton,	do	11½	12
Corn,	bushel	45	50
Copperas	lb.	3½	4
Flax	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel	75	80
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	4	4½
Superfine			
Fish, Herrings	do	5 00	
Mullet	do	5 00	
Feathers	lb.	35	
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	1 25
Country,	do	43	45
Ginger	lb	13	15
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	gross	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	4½ 00	5 00
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3 50	
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime,	cask,	2 50	3 00
Lard	lb.	7	8
Leather, Skirting	do	30	35
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	4 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	8	9
Logwood	100 lb.	3 50	
Molasses,	gallon,	27	29
Nutmegs	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	7	7 50
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,	bush	25	30
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	12 00	20 00
Linseed	gallon.	80	1 00
Pork	barrel.	10 00	13 00
Porter London,	dozen.	1 50	
Philadelphia,	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb.	24	25
Pimento,	do	25	26
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	8 00	
Others,	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	80	1 00
Wind. Island.	do	70	80
New-England,	do	42½	45
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	2 50	3 50
Rags	lb.	2	6
Shot,	Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	10 50	11 50
Common,	do	9	9½
Loaf,	lb.	17	19
Salt, Liverpool,	bush	90	100
Turks Island,	do	90	
St. Ubes, &c.	do		
Salts, Epsom	lb.	25	30
Glauber	do	6½	
Steel, American	do	8	
E. Blistered	do	16	17
German	do	17	18
Salt-Petre	do	12	15
Tallow,	do	6	7
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson,	do	1 20	1 25
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	3	3 75
Manufactured,	do	5 00	20
Tin, ⅓ x	box	15 00	16 00
Verdigrs,	lb.	65	
Wheat, new	bush.	75	80
Whiskey,	gallon,	32½	85
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	80	

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY invites his friends and customers, to call at his stand, on Old Street; where he has just received from New York, his *FALL SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS*; purchased principally at Auction, and which he will sell at the lowest prices.

CONSISTING OF

Superfine blue and black Cloths
Elegant olive, drab and claret do.
Superfine cassimeres and satinetts
Fancy Valentia silk and toilinett vestings
Superior tartan plaids

And a variety of other articles.

He also continues to carry on the Tailoring Business, in all its various branches; where all work will be executed in the best manner and latest fashions. ARCHIBALD GRAHAM

Fayetteville, October 21 1824—3t392

ROBERT JAFFRAY & CO'S,

FALL Importation of DRY GOODS, is now open, and for sale.

Fayetteville, October 21, 1824—3t387

DAVID B. CRANE & CO'S,

FALL Importation of HARDWARE, CUTLERY &c. has arrived, and is now open, ready for sale.

Fayetteville, October 21, 1824—3t387

Just Received.

MEMOIRS of Gen. La Fayette
Ditto, Ditto, Gen. Jackson
Tales of Traveller No. 1 and 2, by the Author of Sketch Book, Knickerbocker, &c. &c.
Inheritance, by the Author of Marriage
For sale at the Book Store of J. HADLOCK.

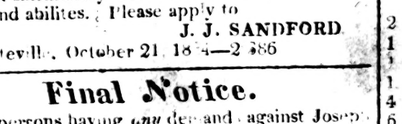
Fayetteville, October 21, 1824—2t386

FOR SALE,

22 Hhds Sugar,
41 Bbls do.
4 do. Loaf do.
22 Hhds Molasses,
2 do. Coffee,
3 Tcs do.
30 Bags do.
5 Tons Swedes Iron,
2 do. Castings,
500 lbs Bar Lead,
9 Bbls Gin,
10 do. Pork,
1000 Bushels Turks Island Salt
1500 do Liverpool do.
500 do Sound do
10 Ps. Cotton Bagging

W. WHITEHEAD & Co.

Fayetteville, October 21, 1824—3t385



THE subscriber at the sign of the big boot in Market Square, has just opened a FRESH SUPPLY of BOOTS and SHOES of the newest and most approved fashions, which are offered WHOLESALE and RETAIL at low prices for cash only.

Men's fine and common Wellington boots
do Colts Washington and Munroe ties
do. com. fine and coarse peg'd brogues and shoes
do. com lin'd and bound shoes
Boy's fine and coarse shoes
Ladies' morocco and leather boots and shoes
do. imitation kid and seal boots
do. stuff and grecian ties and slippers
do. simile velvet and silk slippers

Liquid and paste blacking and black varnish, shoes, scrubbing, sweeping; hearth, furniture and wash brushes, &c. W. L. HAWLEY

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1824—6t390.

Sunday School.

THE Rev. John H. Pearce, and George W. McDonald, have been appointed by "the Methodist Sunday School Society of Fayetteville, N. C." to collect and receive donations of money, books, &c. for the benefit of said School. Contributions made to them, will be thankfully received, and faithfully applied. B. ROSE, Sec'ry.

Fayetteville, October 21, 1824.

Notice to Merchants.

A SITUATION is wanted by a Young Man, in New York, as Clerk, in a respectable Mercantile House, in this town, or in this state. He is a young man of steady, and industrious habits, has general knowledge of business, and can produce the most satisfactory recommendations, as to character and abilities. Please apply to

J. J. SANDFORD.

Fayetteville, October 21, 1824—2t386

Final Notice.

ALL persons having *any* demand against Joseph Summerl, Summerl Asson & Co. or Summerl & Asson, are notified to leave them (properly authenticated) with the subscriber, before the first day of November next. This notice will be plead in bar of a recovery against all who fail to comply, by Joseph Summerl *individually*, and Garrett Newkirk, as signee of Jos. Summerl. D. A. DAVIS.

Fayetteville, October 21, 1824—2t385

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, agent for the Adm'r of James McLeran dec'd will put into the hands of an officer all notes and accounts due the estate of said dec'd that may remain unsettled on the 1st of Nov. next. H. McLAURIN agent for the Adm'r of J. McLERAN, dec'd

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1824—3t386.

DANCING SCHOOL.

JOHN LA TASTE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville, and its vicinity, that his School will commence on Tuesday, the 5th of October.

For terms, apply at his School Room in Maiden Lane.

Fayetteville, September 23, 1824—382tf.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has removed from this place; and left his Books, Notes, and Accounts, with Angus Taylor, Esq. who is authorised to receive payment and grant discharges. Those failing to comply with this notice by the 15th of November next, may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

N. MACLERAN.

Fayetteville, Sept. 30, 1824—4t 385

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia,

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale by

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3, 1824.—52tf.

NEW CASH STORE.

The subscriber from Richmond, (Va.) having taken that elegant and commodious brick building on Green street, owned and lately occupied by Hugh Campbell, Esq. intends to occupy one of the tenements as a WHOLESALE DRY GOOD and HARDWARE STORE, the other a RETAIL FANCY STORE, in both of which establishments will be kept constantly on hand a general and extensive assortment of all the various kinds of Goods which this market may require. His present stock is purchased with cash, principally at Auction in New-York and Philadelphia, and will be regularly kept up by cash purchases in like manner.

From long experience in business and the facilities which his arrangements are calculated to afford the subscriber, he flatters himself with having it in his power to transact business on more advantageous terms to purchasers than ever before effected in the state. His business will be entirely cash or on barter for country produce. Country merchants and planters are respectively invited to call and examine his stock, at present he is receiving about 300 packages, comprising the following assortment.

1 bale midling broad cloths, assorted colors
1 do common do do
1 do Shepperd's and Herst's fine and supra blue and black cloths
1 do black, blue and drab cassimeres
1 do Cortes ribbed do
1 do black, blue, brown and pear pelise cloths
4 do red, green and white flannels
1 do green bocking baize
4 do 3 3 1-2 and 4 point blankets stout and heavy
4 do 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-12 best rose blankets
1 Case 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 white and scarlet Merino shawls
1 do do do do do do black do do
1 do supra white and scarlet long do do
1 do do do cassimere do
1 do 4-4 fancy bordered silk handkerchiefs,
1 do elegant bordered cassimere shawls
1 do English and French black & white silk gloves
1 do do do do do hose
A complete assortment of fine narrow and wide thread laces
Rich black trimming laces
Black cord and black Italian silk
Rich inserting and scollop trimmings
1 Case figured Manderen and Canton crape robes
2 do Canton and Nankeen crape, assorted colors and dresses, fashionable colors
1 do Supr. black Italian crapes
La Fayette belts—a new article
Rich steel buckles
Supr. India mull mull robes and scarfs
Long white kid gloves
New style silk buttons for ladies dresses
white, black and straw colored
1 Case supr. jet black bombazines
4 Bales plain & figured bombazetts assorted colors
1 Case figured satins assorted colors
1 do Plain do do
Black India sattin
A great variety of fancy Gause Gros De Naples, zela satin sprig Bolivar and Angouleme, and other small shawls and scarfs
2 Cases gentlemen's Marseilles, Valentia and silk vestings
1 do black sinchews and sarsnets
1 do green, pink and white Florence
1 do supr. black figured silk cravats
1 do do Canton handkerchiefs
2 do do flagged and bandana do
1 Case figured cambric, 1 case cheap muslin robes, 1 case rich tambored book muslins
2 do plain do
1 do 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 cambrics
4 do plain medium and jackonet do
2 do plain figured lenoes
2 do. 7 8 4-4 Irish linens, and 1 do. Long lawns,
2 do. 8-4, 9-4 10-4 12-4 Diapers,
1 do. Bird's eye, do.
3 bales each, Stuelitz, Burlaps, Brown, German, and white Ticklenburgs and long roles Osnaburgs,
2 cases ladies & gentlemen's worst'd & cotton hose, gentlemen's lamb's wool assorted colors, do.
1 do. Negroe do.
4 bales blue plains and Kerseys
2 do. Olive and drab Lyons skins,
1 do. Drab coating,
4 do. Domestic plaids,
8 do. 3-4 4-4 5-4 6-4 Brown domestics,
6 do. the same assortment bleached,
2 do Sattinets assorted colors,
1 Case super. chints calico most fashionable patterns
1 do 9-8 rich do
1 do. 3-4 do. do.
1 do. 3-4 common do.
1 do. Ladies kid and beaver gloves assorted colors,
1 do. gentlemen's Woodstock, beaver and buck-skin gloves,
ladies and gentlemen's lined gloves,
coloured Greek cravats—a new and handsome article,
plain bordered jackonet do.
1 do. cotton flag'd and madrass Hdkfs,
1 do. apron and furniture checks,
1 do. cotton and silk umbrellas,
A large assortment of shell tuck, long bent, and side combs, imitation do. do. do.
Pocket combs do.
2 do. Oriental sewing cottons
1 do. Clark's spool do.
1 do. Clark's floss do.
1 do. tapes and bobbins assorted numbers,
4 do. Leghorn flats assorted,
6 do. straw bonnets,
1 do. wool, roram and beaver hats,
Spittlefield Hdkfs,
French cambric do. with white and colored borders,
1 bale Dorchester tickings
3 do. Scotch Ingrain carpeting,
1 case Italian sewing silks
rich gauze ribbons,
fancy sattin do.
2 do. furniture calicoes,
1 do. common plate do.
linen cambrick from fine to very fine,
1 case rich and common gilt buttons.
A general assortment of pearl do.
1 do. pins assorted numbers;
1 do do. do. gilt,

With a general and well selected assortment of Hardware & Cutlery.

30 or 40 tons Russia and Swedes iron assorted,
English blistered, German, and Crawley steel,
A general assortment cut and wrought nails,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
A general assortment ladies shoes and bootees newest fashions, Philadelphia make.
Gentlemen's pumps, shoes and boots do. do. do.
Pimento, black pepper and race ginger,
Cinnamon, mace and nutmegs,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Young Hyson,
Hyson skin,
} TEAS
French brandy
Holland gin
Jamaica rum
Supr Madeira
do Sicily do
L. P. Teneriffe
do Lisbon
And genuine Port
Sweet Malaga
} WINES.
Double refined family sugar
Loaf and lump do

And a general supply of all other kinds of GROCERIES; together an assortment of QUEENSWARE, GLASS &c. JAMES KYLE

Fayetteville, (N. C.) Oct. 7, 1824—383tf

65 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

INTERESTING SALE.

ANXIOUS to close my business, I will sell to the highest bidder, at a liberal credit, for negociable paper at Bank, on Monday the 22nd of November, 1824.

The House and Lot where I now reside, on Rowan street—the lot contains 4 acres and has the advantage of a good spring of water.

The well known Mercantile Stand, at present occupied by Paris I. Tillinghast, Esq. situated on Person and Bow streets.

A Lot containing four acres, fronting on Person and Russell streets.

Three Lots on Russell street.

Four large Lots, fronting on Hillsborough, Rowan, Lamon and Water streets.

250 Acres of land, adjoining the western boundary of Fayetteville, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. On this tract, are several fine springs of water, and pleasant scites for Summer residence.

A Tract of land, containing about one thousand acres, on which is a valuable Saw-Mill, now in operation, within one mile of town.

An undivided half of about seven hundred acres of land in Robeson county.

A quantity of Lumber of various descriptions, timber wheels, and other appendages to the Mill.

One hundred acres of land, in Moore county.

Fifty acres of Sand-Hill land, within six miles of town.

Pew No. 26, in the Presbyterian Church.

Six Negroes, among whom, are a valuable Sawyer, and a good Wagoner.

My Household and Kitchen Furniture of every description.

A valuable Library of Medical, Agricultural, and other Books.

Surgical and Anatomical Instruments.

A small assortment of Medicines, Shop Furniture, and Chemical Apparatus.

An excellent Theodolite, with a set of Surveying Instruments.

A Wagon and Team of four good Horses, a Cart; Ploughs, and sundry implements of Husbandry, &c. &c.

So far as it may suit purchasers, the property will be sold on the premises. A more detailed description of the property will be published in Hand-Bills.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON.

Fayetteville, October 12, 1824—384tf

Valuable Plantation in Bladen for Sale.

ON Wednesday, the 24th November next pursuant to the last will and testament of Peter A. Tarbe, deceased. The subscriber will offer for sale on the premises, at PUBLIC AUCTION, that valuable PLANTATION, in Bladen county, known by the name of Prospect Hall, (formerly Lalerstedt's, and now belonging to the estate of the late Peter A. Tarbe, Esq.) situated on the west side, and adjoining the north west branch of Cape Fear river, nineteen miles below Fayetteville, and the same distance above Elizabethtown, containing in all about two thousand acres.

This seat, in goodness of soil, salubrity, elegance of situation and buildings, is inferior to few in the state. It consists of two dwelling houses, two kitchens, two barns, a stable, carriage house, blacksmith shop, & a saw mill at a short distance from the river. The creek affording two mill seats, besides being about three miles from Big Swamp, whose waters may be brought by a ditch to supply any machinery that may be established. A liberal credit will be allowed, the security for the payment being perfectly satisfactory.

At the same time and place, will be sold, a considerable stock of cattle, among which, are several pairs of well broken oxen, also horses, sheep and hogs, farming utensils, saw mill tools blacksmith tools &c. and other chattel property. The land may be viewed at any time previous to the sale, by application to Mr. Robert Johnston, residing at the Plantation. Further terms will be made known at the sale.

P. I. TILLINGHAST,
Executor of P. A. Tarbe.

September 4, 1824—11t 89.

H. G. NELSON,

HAS just received his FALL ASSORTMENT of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, which he offers at WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at a small advance for Cash.

ALSO,

40 Boxes Muscatel Raisins.

Fayetteville, October 14, 1824—384tf

Wanted to hire by the month 6 or 8 negro men to be employed as Boat hands. Constant employment will be given during the season.

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 29, 1824—382tf.

A first rate Journeyman Saddler will meet with constant employment by applying to J. R. CHISHOLM

Fayetteville, July 28th 1824

PROPOSALS

TO purchase the Stock held by the Cape-Fear Navigation Company in the Cape-Fear Steam Boat Company, consisting of one hundred and thirty-two shares will be received by John Cruse, Esq. Tresurer. ROBERT STRANGE, *Pres'dt.*

July 7, 1824.

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber living on Lane's Creek, Anson county, on the 15th of August last, a negro man named STEPNY, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, has a large scar on the side of his belly, supposed to have been cut by a knife. And a negro woman, (his wife,) name SARAH, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, very black. The above negroes were raised in Newbern, and I suppose will endeavor to return to that place.

A reward of $25 will be paid for apprehending and confining in jail the abovementioned negroes, or twelve dollars and fifty cents for either of them. Or if delivered to me at my plantation, all reasonable expenses will be paid, in addition to the above reward. FRED'K STATON.

Anson county, Sept 25, 1824—3t85.

GALES'S

NORTH-CAROLINA,

ALMANACKS,

For the Year of our Lord,

1825.

For sale by the groce, dozen, or single one, at the publishers prices, by

STUART BIRDSALL & CO.

Fayetteville, Sept. 69, 1824—382tf

TO

THE CITIZENS

OF THE

SEVENTH ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

AT no period of our political existence has a combination of circumstances tended more to arouse the Freemen of our state, from that stupor of negligence and indifference, into which they had fallen, than the present.

When the people of the only free and republican government on the earth, are about to repose in the hands of a single magistrate, the execution of their laws, the management of their revenue, the disposal of their persons. The occasion loudly calls for the exertion of a more than ordinary jealousy, a more than superficial scrutiny. It is our right, our duty, our undoubted prerogative, freely to discuss, and as freely promulge, our opinions of the pretensions of those who are held forward for our patronage, always recollecting that republics themselves are only one degree removed from an oligarchy, when freedom of opinion is attempted to be circumvented by dictatorial influence.

To you, Citizens of North-Carolina, every incentive to action which could induce indignant man to rouse from his state of lethargic inactivity has been offered. Already have you seen the reins of government seized by an aristocratic faction, already have you heard their mandates fulminating from the cabals of your capitol, announcing anathemas against every freeman who durst resist their unhallowed usurpation, and with a tone as insignificant as their numbers are contemptible, already have they told you, that the union of the republican party depended on your implicit submission. They have told you as a salvo to your insulted feelings, that this temporary sacrifice of right ought to be submitted to, in order to preserve entire the republican phalanx.

Poor and pitiful, indeed, the expedient, equally narrow and limited the understanding, that would lie passive and suffer itself to be fed with the PAP of such political sophistry. Do they think thus to reason you out of your rights, or are they impressed with the belief, "that like the Jews under the reign of Samuel you are weary of liberty?" Have you not already seen scurrilous abuse, poignant invective and the pen of studious misrepresentation, resorted to, in order to rally to the standard of the radical chief, all those miscreants in politics who (I had almost said,) like Esau of old, are ready to sacrifice their birthrights for a mess of pottage. Have you not seen your administration abused, your statesmen vilified, and your heroes insulted, in order to prop the tottering fame of W. H. Crawford, "and like reptiles that increase in venom in proportion as they decrease in strength," already have they made their last push at the remnant of your privileges, by endeavoring to distract, and at the same time enfeeble the efficacy of public will; conscious that united as a band of brothers, combating for PRINCIPLE in one common cause, you will stand; divided, you may fall.

The constitution of the United States, the joint work of your fathers, an instrument which will be revered as long as you duly appreciate the noble principles it guarantees, has nearly closed every avenue to corruption in the electoral college, not only by appointing one day which should be uniform for their election, but by declaring that no person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, should be an elector—guarding against the danger which has been so often reiterated, that those whose situations place them within the sphere of executive influence, not unfrequently fall victims to executive patronage. If, then, Fellow-Citizens, your constitution has closed the door of admission by such a declaration, will you suffer its provisions to be hissed at by the plunderers of your rights, from the aristocrats of North Carolina down to the scoffers of New-York, will you suffer the rights and privileges which it has guaranteed to be wrested from you by a caucus junto?

No. It is time for an insulted, for a disfranchised community to look to themselves, to resume the reins of government and place them in the hands of those who are ready—at least to acknowledge the sovereignty to be in the people, who have not yet aped the sycophantic tone, "that the people are their own worst enemies; that the people ought not, NAY, cannot be entrusted." It is time for all feuds, all political dissentions, all partialities for particular men, to be immolated on the altar of public good, and for the people collectively to unite in a vigorous and determined effort to redeem our pillaged rights, to restore the tarnished reputation of our state. I trust that whilst you enjoy this privilege, you will correctly appreciate its value, and think with Cato,

"That
One day of virtuous liberty is worth
A whole eternity of bondage."

But you are expressly and boldly told by the advocates of caucusing, that a congressional nomination conflicts not with the meaning of your constitution; that it is preferable inasmuch as your representatives are better capable of judging; and that it is no ways binding or obligatory, because the people are not compelled to confirm their nomination. These several reasons I will consider in their order.

In the first place, then, it is evident, that your constitution must have had some meaning, when it is said that no senator or representative should be appointed an elector. If then it meant any thing—for you do not yet believe it to be a mere *carte blanche*—you are certainly warranted in giving it that construction; you will also recollect, that the house of representatives is the dernier resort, should a choice not be made by the college of electors. Would it not then be strangely inconsistent that a party should nominate, on whom in the last alternative the election would devolve, and that they possessing a power only potentially existing, should pervert its application, by prejudging the expression of public suffrage.

It never has, and never will be contended by me, that a congressional nomination is expressly prohibited by your constitution, or that senators and representatives have not a right to express their opinion, but, "*qui hæret in litera hæret in cortice;*" and I contend that they are impliedly debarred, and I call upon its advocates to disprove my assertion, I say that such a nomination is in effect contravening the spirit of your constitution, that it thwarts your views by circumscribing its intention and I fear will prostrate your liberties by monopolizing this express sovereignty. I do not wish, then, to be understood, as being an advocate for federal rights when in collision with state sovereignty, nor for raising a power in the federal government by mere implication and construction, which it has not by express letter, neither do I wish to witness a recurrence of the political drama of 1798 or 1799, when it was a mere puppet in the hands of the political jugglers of the times, and construed to mean any thing or nothing in accommodation of the farce which was to be acted. It is sufficiently potent, but ought to have a strict, yet candid exposition —"render unto Cæsar, the things which are Cæsar's."

It was a great desideratum in the formation of your constitution, that your Executive should receive his very being from the body of the people—guarding on the one hand, to prevent that tumult and disorder naturally consequent on the election of such an officer, without running into its opposite extreme, by placing his election at too great a remove from the people. It was also in anticipation of the danger of committing his election to any pre-established body, that expressly induced its framers to declare that senators and representatives were ineligible to this trust.

2dly, That they are more capable of making a judicious choice. If by this, they would have us to understand that the same number taken promiscuously out of a crowd, are less capable, I grant it; but does this go to prove that the people ought not to be trusted, does this go to establish that they are not wise, virtuous and patriotic, and if left to themselves, that public opinion could not settle on the proper man. If we judge of the equity of a government—from the fitness or capability of those by whom the choice is made to analize the human mind—that form would be most perfect whose provisions are most energetic; so by a parity of reasoning, a monarchy would be preferable to a democracy.

3dly, That it is no ways binding or obligatory. Then what need for such a formal declaration, why have excluded others from their meeting, unless it were to give their proceedings a more imposing aspect, why have confined it solely to members of congress, and why was there a necessity of auxiliary caucuses held by members of your legislature, unless it was to palm on you the man, *who, last of all, is your choice?*

But say they, were all these suggestions false in themselves, you ought yet to consider, that in selections of this kind, you should not be so tenacious of abstracted principle, but that you should make that selection which all things considered would be most suitable; "but disguise thyself as thou wilt still slavery thou art a bitter draught," and alone suited to the vitiated appetite of a hungry faction—faction, did I say, yes, faction! If you wish the character of a faction, enquire of France under the dominion of an Emperor, "she will give you a written answer—stealing from the observation of her tyrant, she will point you to the fatal lamppost by whose flickering light, you may read in letters written with the blood of the guillotine—Faction is a demon—faction out of power, is a demon enchained—faction in power, is a moloch of destruction."

But Fellow-Citizens, you are again told, that you suffer yourselves to be duped by the people's ticket, that you approbate with one breath what you give being to, in the next; that the ticket which has been styled yours, is but the *mushroom* of the day; pledged for no particular candidate and generated by a combination of political heat and moisture, which will not stand the withering blast of republicanism; but is kept alive by a discontented faction, who by creating a schism in the republican phalanx, wish to gain some rank beyond their merit. Yet were I disposed to admit, that the people's ticket was got up by some 15 or 20 men in every county, still I think myself capable of proving to your satisfaction,—without fear of contradiction,—that it then should have priority; and that, in the same ratio that a meeting composed of the citizens, of the farmers of your neighborhood, whose interests are identified with yours, is preferable to a meeting held alone of members of congress, whose very situation surrounded by the corrupted atmosphere of Washington City, should make us look on with a distrustful jealousy; for burthensome indeed must be the oppression of a community that would make them simultaneously arise and express their opinions. Doubtlessly you have been so perplexed with political discussions, that you have been almost ready to exclaim, that "we are weary of political discussions," for indeed such is the predominant faculty of the human mind, and such our natural propensity after a settled form of government, "that we are more disposed to endure evils while evils are sufferable, than redress ourselves by resorting to new and untried projects." This rule does not only hold good with regard to changes in settled forms of jurisprudence, but the parallel may also be drawn to any political innovation; and it will be found that any ingenious sophistry proves a *quietus* to our commotions. But to you, now, an appeal is made, which I hope will break this magic spell; which will find you no longer willing to be considered a mere *foot ball*, kicked impotently before the capricious current of dictated opinion, but for once determined to step aside, and speak and act as freemen. To you the question is now put, whether you will suffer yourself to be dictated to? Whether you are willing to be threaded through the nose, and tacked on to the Virginian ticket in the pending election, or whether as freemen you are capable of thinking for yourselves; whether you are willing to be the dupes of W. H. Crawford, or whether you will repair to the polls, with a burst of indignation, and support your own ticket which has for its avowed object the prostration of caucus influence.

Yes, already do I imagine you to say, that apostate must be the disposition, humiliating the pride, and narrow the understanding and feeling of that citizen who would support him when it is recollected that he is attempted to be palmed on you by Virginia aristocrats. The ticket which is now presented to your choice is the effect of mutual compromise; and is composed of the friends of Jackson and Adams, united in one common cause against the principle of dictation. We hold it to be incompatible with the republican purity of our government, for any men or set of men to presume to dictate to the citizens of our state; and no matter from what source the dictation comes, whether it fulminates from the imposing nod of a caucus or not, we hold it to be our bounden duty as freemen, to raise our voice against it. To this ticket, Fellow-Citizens, you are invited, with a request, that when you come to the polls you will designate your ballots by the words, "Jackson ticket Adams ticket," written on its back, with assurance that a majority (as between these two,) should control the vote of the electors. For this purpose, the polls will be kept, and a return made. It may be as it oftentimes has been asked me, which way do I intend to give my vote. *This question has proceeded from the improper idea entertained to an elector, who is nothing but an agent chosen by the people to perform a certain specified trust*, whose opinion is completely suspended in their own; for indeed it would be strangely arrogant and independent in me, to place my judgment against the united judgment of a wise, virtuous and patriotic state. But were I asked whom the candidates do I prefer, I should unhesitatingly tell you, "Hero of New-Orleans," who I believe is truly and emphatically the man of the people, and who like WASHINGTON, is first in peace, and first in the hearts of his Fellow-Citizens.

These remarks I have considered it my duty to make to you, for the relation in which I stand as one held forward to you on people's ticket. I have considered it my duty to impart to you thus frankly and openly my sentiments with regard to the approaching crisis, and to tell you that I believe the interest of W. H. Crawford to be completely identified with the caucus principle; a principle to which ever way our political beam preponderates, that we must either be characterized by a slavish, cringing, fawning dependence, or will arise in the "majesty of our might," and let our weight be felt, which will insure our state a passport to that eminence in national affairs, which her situation, her talents and the republican spirit of her citizens so justly merit. With respect, I have the honor to be your Fellow-Citizen.

WALTER F. LEAKE

Rockingham, Richmond County.

THE DEPTHS OF DEGRADATION

In which the Crawford presses have plunged, evince at once the lawlessness of their cause, and an indiscretion on their part which is sure to operate very much against them. The Wilmington Recorder after many ungenerous assaults on Gen. Jackson and others who stood in the way of Mr. Crawford, has made a violent attack upon Mr. Adams; and the Milton Gazette has republished the article.

Aside from the Raleigh Register, the two we have named are the only papers in North Carolina devoted to the caucus; *and to know the depths of character of the two it is only necessary to bear in mind that they have made copious extracts from that loathsome print, the Washington Gazette.* The Washington Gazette—the type for which it is said has sometimes been put together, but never put to press in the office of the National Intelligencer. Hear the following true and impartial account of the discarded print from which the Recorder and Gazette derive their lessons of political wisdom. Can any thing but the most hardened depravity dictate such language.

There is published at Washington, a Journal, called the National Gazette, edited by a Mr. Colvin, devoted to Mr. Crawford, and always headed thus:

"NATIONAL NOMINATION.

At a meeting of the DEMOCRATIC members of Congress, held in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, Febuary 14th, 1824, it was unanimously resolved that

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

of Georgia, be recommended to the people of the United States as a proper Candidate for the office of PRESIDENT."

The following are a few specimens of the general tenor and style of this paper, and if more proofs are required, volumes can be given.

"The word *Republican*, has, during the present contest for the Presidency, been so prostituted, that it may be very difficult hereafter to restore it to its true meaning.

The federalists, acting as federalists, (and so far, very honestly and honorably acting) have been denominated Republicans.

Mr. John Quincy Adams, who wrote in favor of giving to government all power and leaving to the People none; and who violated the most essential principle of republican government, by endeavoring to fix Mr. John Baily in the House of Representatives, according to the British ministerial rotten borough plan; this Mr. John Quincy Adams is called a Republican, with just about as much propriety, as yellow might be denominated white.

And Gen. Jackson has been called a Republican! He who would hang, and who has hung, men without legal authority: imprisoned judges; and talked about cutting off the ears of members of Congress for daring to call his conduct in question.

Pretty Republicanism! all this Men who on solemn occasions can thus sport with common sense, may well join and justify Gen. Jackson in saying that "names are bubbles."

But Gen. Jackson, who, in his conscience, knew and believed that Mr. Lowrie was correct, took a double and a cruel satisfaction. He compelled Mr. Monroe to deny that he had read any letter at all, and yet forced him to agree to the publication of the proof that he had read one, to Mr. Lowrie and others This severity of retaliation corresponds with the savage nature of Gen. Jackson; whilst his effort to misrepresent the plain import of his own words, denotes his want of candor and sincerity.

The Washington Republican, which is the paper of every culprit that can pay it a fee, for inserting a calumny against Mr. Crawford, boasts that it has sufficiently defended the President from the accusations so justly brought against him. Mr. Monroe, we presume, would gladly give up the defence and the defender too, if he *could thereby regain the respect which he has lost within the last two years.* Honorable men of all parties have now but one opinion of the President; and what that is, *may be understood from the fact that the respect which is at present observed towards him is shewn to the office and not to the MAN.*

Notwithstanding these and other failures in the performance of duty, *and the President's using the public money for private purposes*, and allowing his family connexions to mix in government contracts, to the great loss of the People, the friends of Mr. Crawford, although they have not averted to them, as circumstances evincing official irregularity, have never made them matters of grave accusation, nor attempted to proceed *either against the President or Secretary of State, by impeachment before the Senate*, as they might have done.

Whatever treachery exists in this business, belongs exclusively to Mr. Monroe.

Every movement against Mr. Crawford can be traced to a cabal in the presidential palace."

These are extracts from the Washington City Gazette, a paper pledged to the caucus; and they show very plainly the violence with which the opposition is disposed to assail the national administration. The President of these United States, a man who has been honored with the confidence of his country; who has received the plaudits of the wise and good of every land, has been openly traduced; and a combination has been entered into to prostrate the republican administration of the only free country on earth—it has been entered into by men who lay claims to exclusive republicanism, while they give ample proof by their domineering acts and usurpations that they are not republicans at heart. A minority, they have tried to bully the majority, but to no purpose. *No man who wishes to be on the strong side, side of safety, will put his all at hazard to sustain a minority in a robbery of the public rights.*

But this is not all. In order to effect the elevation of the caucus candidates every man of note in this country is to be put down. Mr. Calhoun, of the War Department is calumniated; Mr. Southard, of the Naval Department is held up as an intriguer; Mr. Adams of the Diplomatic Department, Mr. Wirt, the Attorney General, Mr. McLean of the Post-Office Department; Gen. Jackson, &c. &c. all, all are to be sacrificed to advance the prospects of two men who have been at the Head of the Treasury Department. And what are the merits of these men that so much should be done for them; and so many native Americans offered up as victims to their ambition. *Are the two Secretaries of the Treasury so worthy that all other men are to be destroyed to make way for their pretensions? Are they so very meritorious, so very popular, as to be able to triumph in the prostration of so many good men? Certainly not.*